The United States vs. George A. Gardner.—
[comes. Philip B. Fendall, United States District Morney, and Henry May, for the United States, and George H. Bradley, James M. Carlisle, and F. Perry, of South Carolina, for the defendant.

Mesers. Philip R. Fendall, United States, and Mesers. Joseph H. Bradley, James M. Carlisle, and B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, for the defeadants.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Bradley asid—We had seriously hoped that the United States would have thought it necessary only to make to you a plain, simple, and unvarnished statement of the facts which they expected to prove, and of the points they would be obliged to make out by the nature of the offence. It has been thought better, however, on the part of the United States, to depart from this common, simple, and exceedingly good usage, and to present to you, not a simple statement of the facts which they intend to prove, but to present the case with all the force of evidence, and with all that brilliancy of imagination, and that imposing eloquence, for which the learned counsel is so eminently and deservedly distinguished, until the case has swelled, from that of an alleged fraud against the government, to one of the most enormous, widely-extended, and incredible frauds that ever was perpetrated almost within the history of mankind, certainly within the history of this government. And these magnifying spectacles have been used from the commencement to this day, and every event has been seen through either a distorted or enlarged medium, so that if you believe one-half or one-quarter of what was stated to you at the opening of the case, the defendant has no right to the favorable rule by which the accused stands before you; no right to look to you. On the other hand, I have nothing to exaggerate, nothing to enlarge upon in the statement I am about to make, but shall present a plain, simple narrative of facts, and shall endeavor to confine myself to the statement of those things of which I have either seen or heard the evidence. I was not there. I cannot throw hito this defence the weight of my personal character and responsibility. I cannot state as consumed to the statement of those things of which will and to moglose, which can neither be exaggerated not diminished; the me and deposited the vouchers with Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs. He settled with his counsel, and having squared up all his affairs in this country, departed for Europe. I will not say that suspicion set against this claim at that time; for there is not a case in which suspicions are not raised aginst some one. He is a professional gentleman, educated to the medical profession, accomplished as a surgeon and physician. Of that, fortunately, we can give you most indisputable proof; for there are now living in the United States, and I doubt not there are within the sound of my voice men, who are an honor and an ornament to the country, who can speak of his professional accomplishments; and there are men now living, who are living because of his skill and care of them while they were confined in the hospital at Tampico—men who had been left to die by their physicians, and who, through his skill and tare, had recovered. Of this we have indubitable proof in the living witnesses themselves who were aved by him. On his arrival at New York—for he is still a young man, but twenty-eight or thirty years of age—he determined to go to Europe, to accomplish himself still further in the profession to which he had devoted himself, to acquire knowledge, and to enjoy the fortune which he had acquired by his labor. In the city of New York he met with some old friends, and, among others, a gentleman who we understand is in this city. He met also, as he was going to a steamboat, with an old Frenchman whom he had seen in Mexico. He said to him, "Aha! you done pretty well; got good lump in treasury, and are a-going to Europe to spend it." Who believed it? And yet it was reported from mouth to mouth that Dr. Gardner had got a large sum out of the treasury, and was going to Europe to spend it." Who believed it? And yet it was reported from mouth to mouth that Dr. Gardner had got a large sum out of the treasury, and was going to Europe to spend it." Who believed it? And yet it was reported from mouth to mouth that Dr. Gardner had got a large su the grand jury witness after witness appears to be ex-amined, and not one, or but one, of the witnesses who were examined then is here now. I charge, then, that the government of the United States whatever may have been their motives or instrumentalities for doing it—have instituted a prosecution against this defendant upon naked suspicion. I shall read to you by and by the names of those witnesses, and here are the same number of witnesses on the part of the United States. What next? The first thing that Dr. Gardner hears from America is, that he has been indicted for obtaining money by false swearing. There are no treaties existing between the United States and England by which he could be brought back. His funds are subject to his control; he has but to draw for them, and they are forthcoming. This inveterate schemer—fool as well as knave—writes immediately to the District Attorney of this district, stating that he is informed of the prosecution which had been instituted against him. and desires to meet it on the 7th of July, 1851. What follows? Counsel are employed. A correspondence is held with the President of the United States, and it is expressly stipulated and agreed that if Dr. Gardner will return to the United States to answer to the charge of having fraudulently obtained money from the United States, he shall be released from bail and stand to suit. And then what? Why, of course he United States, he shall be released from bail and stand to suit. And then what? Why, of course he United States being ready, the case continued, for their benefit, until the next term arrives, and he is here, ready—ready with his witnesses, ready to try the case. The Inited States is not ready. Let me go back a little, he soon as the awards were declared by this commission, and it was ascertained that there was a surplus remaining unappropripated by those awards, that surplus was claimed by Mexiso. By the treaty of Guadalupe Huadgo, three and a half millions of American citizens against Mexico; it was to be full satisfaction for all claims, and from that day to this she has claimed the surplus, and from that day to this she has claimed the surplus, and intrest in the United States understood the treaty can decide t for \$330,000. I will not step to notice the remarks made upon his tating his laim at one time to be sixty thousand, at a other eighty thousand, &c., it was for the same amount which was a consistent my-different forms of the same amount which was a consistent passions, excite their feelings, or create prejudices in their minds, but would confine him-

allowed by the Board of Commissioners, the interest on it swelling it to \$435 080, and some of ceast. The one of the case of the other side. Who were they? One was a gentleman distinguished for his astine mind, his legal learning, his ability as a states man, and if there be one man in the country remarkable for the soundness of intellect, clearness of Judgment, and experience as a lawyer and a stateman, he was that one; and there were very few, if any, who qualified than he to forret out fraud, if it existed—no one more prompt to reject it. Angher of those commissioners was Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, who, perhaps in some things, was inferior to Mr. Favans, but who was well skilled as a lawyer, and a gentleman of integrity and understanding. The other was Mr. Payne, of North Carolina, whose ability and chasclew was wouched for by the prosecution. Here we was a state of the commissioners was caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, and chasclew was wouched for by the prosecution. Here was made an allowed this claim. What was that claim? This memorial set it forth. It was said, on the other side, that all the rest of the papers filed by Gardner were forged. We will prove to you, gentlement, that there was not a paper in the case but what was proved and verified, and authenticated by the Mexican minister in this city. There was a biddirfe of Rio Verde, attested by the profect, with the seal of the prefecture, and authenticated by the Mexican minister in this claim, who were the papers and the regulations required and established by the graticular, as we will show and prove. Expery signature to the papers, and every attestation therethy and the profect of the seal of the district. An authenticated opy of those hooks was filed by Dr. Gardner, and the copy is verified and authenticated to be a true copy of those hooks was filed by Dr. Gardner, and the copy is verified and authenticated to be a true copy of those hooks was filed by Dr. Gardner, and the copy is verified and authenticated to be a true copy of those hooks was filed vernor of New Leon to Dr. Gardner as papers re-ceived from the Governor of San Lois Potosi, and that the certificate and seal of the American Consul

there are genuine and true.

Mr. Bradley said he would now like to have produced all the papers in this case which were before the commissioners, and to which the defence had Mr. Bradley said he would now like to have produced all the papers in this case which were before the commissioners, and to which the defence had been denied all opportunity of examining. After a short interval, the papers being produced, he resumed:—The counsel for the United States who addressed the Court yesterday had pronounced the whole of the testimony in support of the claim as false and fabricated, and as prepared and forged by persons who were ignorant, not only of the topography of the country, but of the laws of Mexico; and he stated, with great confidence, that the particular evidence obtained by Gardner from Rie Verde, transmitted by the Governor of Potosi to the Governor of New Leon, and by the latter delivered to him, which had been certified to under seal by the American Consul at Montercy, was fabricated in this city. If the gentleman's confidence in the whole case had no better foundation than it had in this instance, it was not difficult to foresee what would be the result of this case, for we will prove they were fabricated at the proper place, and at the proper time, and by the proper persons, in the proper mode, and that all the seals and certificates attached to them are genuine and true. I have not seen these papers till to-day, with the exception of a few minutes, while before the Senate committee; and I am assured, and will prove by witnesses, that every paper filed before that commission, in the claim of Dr. Gardner, was authenticated in due form of law, and in the manner required by the rules of the Board of Commissioners; and that such authentications are genuine, original, and true; and that the commission, composed of gentlemen of learning, of law, and in the manner required by the rules of the Board of Commissioners; and that such authentications are genuine, original, and true; and that the commission, composed of gentlemen of learning, ability, and integrity, could not have passed the claim, after a cross-examination of Gardner for three hours, with all the papers before them, unless the authentications were genuine and true. They were not only authenticated and verified by the officers whose duty it was to do so in Mexico, but by the Mexican minister in this country—De la Rosa. The counsel on the other side had called particular attention to dates, and said that in his memorial Doctor Gardner declared he commenced operations in June, 1844, and in his evidence of title he said he discovered the mine July 12, 1844, and called particular attention to the inconsistency. It was no disparagement of the jury to say that the commissioners who had the whole case, the papers, and the testimony before them, were as competent, and had as full opportunities as this jury will have to examine and decide on the truth or falsity of these papers and evidence. This very fact, which the learned counsel thinks such an enormous inconsistency, was before those commissioners, and was adjudicated upon by them.

Mr. May suggested that, in the opening of the

them.

Mr. May suggested that, in the opening of the case by the counsel, it was somewhat out of place to enter into an argument upon the facts and the merits of the case, none of which had yet been disclosed by evidence to the jury.

Mr. Bradley replied that the opening statement on the other side had taken so wide a range, that it was necessary he should go more into detail of the facts and evidence of the defence, than he would otherwise have done.

and evidence of the defence, than he would otherwise have done.

The Court said that an argument on the merits of the case was not proper at this time, but in a statement of facts, counsel must be allowed to show their connection one with the other; otherwise their force and object coule not be understood.

Mr. Bradley said that had the counsel for the United States confined himself to a narrative of the evidence of the case, he would not have said one word by way of opening till the prosecution had closed its case; but the learned and eloquent counsel went far beyond the line generally followed in such matters and throughout his remarks made an impassioned, eloquent appeal to the jury, upon the merits of the case as he presented it.

Mr. May said if he had done so he was not con-Mr. May said if he had done so he was not con-

mediately dick the very thing he told the jury, in the eloquent and forcible manner for which he is so distinguished, the state of the provided of the control of the contr

was shortly after notified that the United States intended to examine some witnesses in the Mayor's office in the City Hall. The House of Representatives, about the same time, appointed a committee of investigation, which undertook to examine this case; the Senate also appointed a like committee. Here then at one time was the judiciary, the House Committee, and the Senate Committee, all bearing down on this poor, defenceless man; whose money had been taken from him, and who had been denied the means of procuring bail. The defence went on, under the notice, to take testimony in the City Hall, and had get through with the evidence of one Barrigan, a Camanche; and at the moment when Dr. Gardner's counsel were busy

The following is a copy of this letter :—
 London, July 17, 1851.

\* The following is a copy of this letter:

London, July 17, 1851.

DEAR SIR—The New York Winkly Health of the 5th instant contains a report extremely offensive to me, and of a delicate nature involving honor and character—the mainsprings of a gentleman's existence. It is in reference to my Mexican claim, which, in the charidable parlance of newsmongers is styled a "forgery," as if the term contained no offence.

I am sorry to see our journals so degraded as to make light of any man's character, and were I at home would not notice it, for we all understand the base origin of such calumnies. My first impulse, on perusing the article referred to, was to take passage in the first steamer and return to the United States to vindicate my character, and proceed against my calumniators; but on more mature reflection, and at the suggestion of my friends, was induced to take the present course of advessing you, requesting that if an investigation has taken place before you, you will have the kindness to inform me immediately of the result and if necessary. I will proceed without delay to the United States to clear myself of all suspicion, and to confound my accasers. My funds are all in the United States, and at the disposal of our govern nent, should the coarts of my country decide against me

In conclusion, I would remark, that what has induced me to make il, but of this matter is the entire falsity and otter absurdity of the statement I have seen in the Heraus.

Requesting you will attend to my request as soon as

IRRAID.

Requesting you will attend to my request as soon as convenient, and address me under cover to George Peabody, Feq., of this city,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. GARDNER.

P. R. PENDALL, Feq., United States At torney, &c.

with his case before the two committees of Ongress, that the commission to take the testimosy of the Other Winssaes, who were named in the original notice, was to be removed to the testimosy when the other winssaes, who were named in the original notice, was to be removed to the testimosy when the winssaes, who were the testimosy would be kalen. When the was the winssaes, when the winssaes, where the testimosy would be kalen. When the was the committee seemed to take it as extilled that things alleged against Dr. Gardare were proved, and treated Gardare as guilty, as one to whom he was to act as in merry; and as if in merry show how much truth and how much fiction there was in this matter, he said he would send a commission to go to Mexico on the part of the committee or the Senate, along with which Gardare might to if mine. Solvithistanding this outrage upon his feelings, and what any one would have feit as an insult, Dr. Gardner who was sitting at the table in the committee room, wrote an answer, saking that he accepted the proposition with pleasure, and that the government did not remove the first Monday in December, and Gardner received notice from the United States that the government did not recognise the action of the committee with pleasure that the government did not recognise the action of the Gardner received notice from the United States that the government did not recognise the action of the Gardner received notice from the United States that the government did not recognise the action of the Committee with pleasure and the proposition of the committee, when a proposition of the Gardner received notice from the United States that the government did not received to the commission of the Gardner and the Commission the first Monday in December for his trial. Owing to the first Monday in December for his t

Mr. May asked if the gentleman had the papers in Mr. Bradley said he had, and would read them now, if desired.

Mr. May said they might be read.

Mr. Bradley then read the following:-

TRANSLATION OF A PLACARD POSTED IN THE PUB LIC PLACES OF THE TOWN OF LAGUINILLAS, LIC PLACES OF THE TOWN OF LAGUINILLAS, MEXICO, ENTITLED "AVISO AL PUBLICO."
The subscriber offers a reward of \$500 to the person who may give him exact and circumstantial information in regard to the silver mine and refinery which, it is said, belonged to Dr. George A. Gardner, and which he worked in the years of 1844 to 1846, and which were situated "on a branch of the Sierra Madre, opposite Cerro Gordo, in the Sierra de la Husstaca, jurisdiction of Laguinillas," in the department of Rio Verde, State of San Luis Potosi, &c. (Signed) HENRY MAY. si, &c. (Signed) Laguinillas, Dec. 14, 1852.

Laguinillas, Dec. 14, 1862.

Sm.— The undersigned has read a notice entitled "Aviso al Publico," published at Rio Verde, December 1, 1852, and signed "Enrique May," offering a re-ard of \$500 to any person who can give exact and circumstantial information in regard to the silver mine and refinery which it is said belonged to Dr. George A. Gardner, and were worked on the Hussiaca range of mountains, in the jurisdiction of Laguinillas and republic of Mexico.

The undersigned has lately examined said mines and refineries, and will give the following information, should it be deemed sufficient for the reward offered in the notice "Aviso al Publico."

First. He will accerately describe the locality of the mines and refinery, their direction from Laguinillas, and the time necessary to occupy in reaching them, and the place at which guides may be readily procured to point them out.

Second. He will give information where can be found the original archives, at present containing the title deed which gave Dr. Gardner possession of the mines and accorate survey of them by the official survey-or, and of the decree of the judge placing Gardner in possession of the property—all of which is signed by the parties, and tully authenticated, according to the requirements of the law regulating mining operations in Mexico.

Third. The subscriber will also exhibit to Mr. May and

Mexico.

Third. The subscriber will also exhibit to Mr. May and the other members of the commission are simple. Third. The subscriber will also exhibit to Mr. May at the other members of the commission, specimens of thores lately brought by himself and companions from thinks in question. Your obedient servant. (Signed) Henry May, E.q., &c., &c. E. W. ABSOTT.

Lagunnaas, Dec. 14, 1852.
Sig.—I have received your note of this date, and filed it among the papers of our commission for such uses as may be made of it, either by our government or Dr. Gardner.

The advertisement published over my name, to which you refer offers a seward for information about that mine, which was the subject of his claim at Washinston.

inston.
It is specially described in the original papers filed there by him, and the advertisement copies the words

there by him, and the arrectisement copies the work used therein.

We have no instruction or inclination to look for or examine any other mine than that described in the original papers above referred to, unless the description therein given should be mistaken in some unimportant point, and the promised reward will be paid to any one who will show us that mine.

If you are prepared to do so, you are requested to noti

fy us at once, and to show us an authority from Dr. Gardner for this purpose, and a written admission on his part that the mine you show to us is the same which formed the subject of his claim. Your obedient servant, (Signed)
Mr. E. W. Amor.

LAGUNILIAS, Dec. 14, 1862.

Sim—Your note in reply to my communication has surprised me by an intimation contained therein, that I had referred to other mines than those upon which Dr. Gardner's claim is founded, and which are specially described in the original papers filed by him at Washington. The mines examined by me, and to which I referred are those pointed out to Captain J. S. Slocum and myself by Dr. Gardner all the same described at Washington; and the title deed I mentioned, giving Dr. Gardner possession of them, and signed by him, contains the identical names by which the are now known to the miners.

The proposition on my part was to place in possession of the members of the commission such information as I supposed the notice "Artio al Publico" called for, and it was my intention clearly to indicate this in the note of this morning.

This note and the former one are independent acts, and I must respectfully decline asking Dr. Gardner to become a party to them any further than has already been done by statinff that the mines and refineries mentioned are the identical ones pointed out by Dr. Gardner as basing his claim, and as directed to us by the original deed.

Your obedidnt servant,

E. W. ABBOT.

HENRY MAY, Esq., Chief of Commission.

The Supposed Slaver at Norfolk—Examination of the Captain.

From the Norfolk Beacon, March 17.]

U. S. COMMESONER'S COURT—Win. Hinckle, captain of the schooner Rachael P. Brown we as examine to n Tuesday, before J. T. Fancis, Eq., U. S. Commissioner, upon the charge of being concerned in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. From the evidence of Win. Rilley, mate of the schooner, we get the following particulars.—He shipped in New York, on the 7th of December last, for a voyage to the west coast of Africa. In due sesson he went on board, where he found most of the cargo already slowed, and a shipteeper and stevedore receiving and stowing the balance. When the cargo was all on board the schooner was dropped down off the Battery, he being then in charge. Here, and while the captain was sahore, five passengers came on board—three Spaniaris, one Portuguese, and a negro, who acted in the capacity of servant. The captain, however, soon came on board, and they proceeded to sea. Soon after getting e ut he discovered the passengers and the captain in frequent conversation in the Spanish language, which he did not understand; he also discovered that they exercised considerable influence over the captain, giving him directions about working the vessel ac.; this he was enabled to understand by their gestures and movements; and one of the passengers cantioning the others about speaking in presence of the crew. This, with other movements, aroused his suspicions that all was not right, and that the vessel was bound on an unlawful voyage. One of the passengers, he was told by the merry, was an old sa captain. He (the matc) was never consulted about the working of the vessel; as had been done while serving as mate on board of other vessels; and, altogether, he thought the conduct of the captain and passengers arceedingly suspicious.

From the evidence of Lieut. Sinclair and Midshipman Harrison, we get the following additional items—On the 20th of January, while lieut Sinclair and Capt. Nicholas were walking the poop of the Ge

guest that they would examine into the matter. Accordingly, a commission was sent on board, conststing of oil cere of the United States navy In the course of their examination they found a large quantity of roe, and other states of their examination they found a large quantity of roe, and other states of their examination they found a large quantity of roe, and other states of the case of the states of th

I mus' affirm it to be false. There was only a cap with a gold band, and two corrects in front, and this they have conceived to be a commodere's cap. The cargo included fourteen bags of rice and one hundred and fifty kegs of powder, and there was no slave deck. I have not time to say more. You will do me justice, I know.

I am, dear air, in great haste, yours very truly, an injured man.

W. R. HINCKLE.

STOCK OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal publishes the following estimate of the present stock of grain and flour at different lake ports. The journal says it is reliable:—"There is of wheat in store at Milwaukie 180,000 bushels; oats 30,000, barley 20,000, and rye 10,000, and about 20,000 bbis, flour. They have 100,000 bushels wheat, 31,000 do. oats, 30,000 do. barley. Kenosha—Wheat 25,000, oats 10,000, barley 2,600. Waukegan—Wheat 39,000, oats 15,000, barley 5,000. Chicago—Wheat 38,000, oats 30,000. Michigan city—Wheat 25,000, corn 4,000, oats 6,000 The above is small compared with former years. Nothing of any amount is accumulated on the Southern, Michigan, and Indians Railroad. Nothing at Toledo. Not a cargo of grain there. There may be considerable in Ohio to come out this spring, but it is yet in farneurs' hands. Unless there is considerable from Ohio, receipts of wheat and flour must be light fore part of the season." STOCK OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT THE WEST .-

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, March 20-6 P. M.

The state of the market continues to exhibit the strongest symptoms of a movement towards a general panic-the banks are, in many instances, seeking assistance by the most extraordinary negotiations to raise the means of keeping themselves from becoming dishonored in their exchanges. This cannot last long; and should misfortune attend any of their customers, the ball will be then set in motion, against which there will be great difficulty to resist, and could not be done unless we should receive foreign aid. It is, however, not possible to look forward to such assistance: but, on the contrary, from our late accounts, we have reason to anticipate that large amounts of manufactured goods will be sent to this country to be sold at auction, to relieve home operators. This has been the course of besiness whenever the monetary affairs of the world have culminated to a point of reaction. There have been no remittances yet made on account of the immense imports; our merchants have not been in a situation to do so; but the time must come, when pay day will ofther cause bankruptcies, or specie will be exported to an extent which will not fail to create further embarrasement among the banks. Every arrival brings to us information of the decline of our staple articles; and every reduction of their market value abroad must take from our credits: and thus, unless we can send forward additional loads of railroad bonds, we shall, of necessity, become largely ir debted. It is said that exchange rules below the ranges at which specie can be shipped; but it is equally true that the same cause which prevents specie from being exported operates to keep down the price of exchange. If our importing merchants cannot get their bills receivable discounted except upon the most ruinous terms, they neither purcha e exchange nor make their remittances in specie. This state of commercial irregularity cannot last long; our merchants will not be permitted to save themselves without some sacrifices, when their creditors are suffering the risk of bankruptcy in Europe. To business men this case, as we have stated, needs no comment ; its truth they cannot fail to recognise, and | the sconer the banks appreciated the impending

accumulation of difficulty, the more serious will

their endeavors to prepare for the crisis.

The London market presents not the slight signs of a favorable change; but, on the contra there seems to have been a reaction, very likely end in a further stringency in the policy of the Ba of England; and we should, therefore, not be s prised to learn that the rate of interest had been a terially advanced.

The well placed censures which have appear

the Railroad Journal have already had their infence with the foreign holders of Eric Railro ence with the foreign holders of Erie Railro stock; and such has been the annoyance to the speculators for a rise, that they no w circulate reports a desire that the Journal should be suppressed, this rumor be true, then we predict that the circulation of that hole paper will increase, much to it advantage of the publishers. The letter of Mandatage of the publishers. The letter of Mandatage of the publishers. The letter of Mandatage of the publishers of explaining the false position in which he has been placed, is unversally pronounced one of the most wishy-wash miserable evasions, that has ever been offered to the public inspection. It is an admission of every charge and in order to get rid of the responsibility of a difference of the company has been an increase by the defalcation, inasmuch as the preperty of the company has improved now that the road has reached Lake Erie.

The flood of Eastern bank notes which has spress over the whole West will be sent back, to the gress distract of the vertice when the reached the company has been and the company has simproved now the company has improved now the company has company the company has simproved to the company has simproved to the company has simproved the company has simproved to the company has simproved to the company has simproved the company has simproved to the company has been the company has been the company has been the company h

over the whole West will be sent back, to the great distress of the parties who have put them in ofreu lation; and, as they will be purchased at a discount they will of course be esteemed a better and mor convenient mode of remittance than specie, consequently there remains but little prospect that any portion of the large amount will reach us soon in this market, the more especially as the balance of trade is running against the Atlantic ports, through the is running against the Atlantic ports, through the ncreasing quantity and value of the agricultural products of rural regions.

CITY TRADE RESPORT.

SATURDAY, March 19—6 P. M.

ASHES.—There were 60 bbls sold, at full prices. The inspection warehouse contained 2,629 casks of all kinds this forenoon.

Braderuff.—Flour was freely offered, and in stack request, at steady rates. The sales embraced 9,700 bbls. superfine No. 2 at 24 18% a 24 31%; ordinary to choice State at 34 50 a 34 75; mixed to fancy Western at 34 63% a 34 43%; common to good Ohio at 34 75 a 35; mixed to good Southern at 34 75 a 35; fancy Genesee at 38 12% a 35 50; extra Genesee at 35 12%; a 35 62%; extra Vestern at 25 37% a 35 68%, and fancy Southern at 35 50 a 36 62% per bbl. The business in commeal included 230 bbls. at 38 for Pennsylvania, and 33 12% for Jorsey, per bbl. Wheat and barley were dull and heavy. Rye was more inquired for, at 93c a 94c. per bushel. State and Western cats are in fair request, at 47c a 49e per bushel. Corn was languid and depreciating. tales were made of 31,000 bushels damaged at 58c. a 60c., and mixed to prime Southern white and yellow at 60c a 60c. per bushel. Corner was languid and 69 familiary.

Corner was in good damand. The sales included 300 bags Java at 11%c. a 11%c.; 1,100 Rio, 9%c. a 9%c.; 30 Laguayra, 10c., and 69 Jamies, 9%c. per lb.

Cornor.—The sales to day were 1,500 bales. Market steady.

Figurars.—Shippers were inclined to wait for the re-

TALLOW—There were 8,000 lbs. disposed of, at 9%c. a 9%c. per lb.
SUGARS —About 600 hhds. Cuba changed hands, at 4%c a 5%c per lb.
WHEKEY.—Sales were made of 400 bbls., at 21%c. for Jersey, and 22c. a 22%c. for prison per gallon.
BY ERIE RAILROAD —198 bbls. flour, 1,960 sides leather, and 22 packages butter.
BY NEW HAYEN RAILROAD —14 packages butter, 12 sides leather, 150 cases hats, and 96 boxes cheese.

Domestic Markets.

Baichton Marker. March 17.—At market 975 beef cattle, 20 pairs working exen, 40 cows and calves, 1,250 sheep, and 2 180 swine. Prices —Beef Cattle—Sales not so brisk as last week, but prices ranged about the same for a like quality. All sold. We quote extra \$7 25, 37 75, and \$8 25; first quality. \$8 75 a \$7; second, \$8 a \$6 50; third, \$8 25 a \$5 75. Working Oxen—A few pairs only offered. Sales \$75, 590, \$110, \$115, \$135, and \$145. Cows and Calves—Sales \$25, \$33, \$37, \$42 and \$48. Sheep—Sales \$3 25, \$4 50, \$6 50, \$6 75, \$8 25, and a few at a high price not public. Swine—Sales brisk; amall lots to peddie \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots a 7\frac{1}{2} \cdots for York hogs, and 7c. and 7\frac{1}{2} \cdots for sows, and \$0. a \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots for 7\text{ for sows, and \$0. a \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots for 7\text{ for boys. Large hogs } 6\frac{1}{2} \cdots and 6\frac{1}{2} \cdots A t retail, from 7\frac{1}{2} \cdots to 8\frac{1}{2} \cdots to 8\frac{1}{2} \cdots and 6\frac{1}{2} \cdots A t retail, from 7\frac{1}{2} \cdots to 8\frac{1}{2} \cdots t

Foreign Markets.

Foreign Markets.

GUAYAMA, P. R., Feb. 28—The constant and eager demand for produce has not allowed stocks to accumulate. Prices of all descriptions have become firmer; parcels have been taken at 3% a 3%c.; good seconds have been in request, at 3% a 3%c.; and reficing sorts, 2% a 3c. These are the present going rates, which will be for some time maintained. Molasses is very difficult to be obtained, and eagerly taken at 11c., and for strictly prime 12c. par gallon. In exchanges there is nothing doing Freights, last taken, 46c. for sugars, \$3.50 for molasses, on deak.

Weekly Report of Deaths
In the City and County of New York, from the 12th day
of March to the 19th day of March, 18t3.
Men, 75, Women, 66; Boys, 136; Girls, 94—Total, 371.

DIRN	ASTIG.
Abscess 1	Fever typhoid
Albuminaria 1	Fever typhus
Apoplexy 2	Fever congestive
Asphyxia 1	Fever pervous
Atrophia 1	Heart, disease of
Angina 2	Hooping cough
Bleeding from the womb. 1	Hypertrophy of heart
Bleeding 1	Inflammation of brain 1
Burned or scalded 6	Inflammation of bo rels. 1
Bronehitis 7	Inflammation of chest
Caucer 1	Inflammation of heart
Cancer of stomach 1	Inflamination of kidneys.
Carbonele 2	Inflammation of lungs 3
Carqualties 5	Inflammation of stomach.
Chelera morbus 1	Inflammation of throat.
Consumption	Inflammation of liver
Cenvulsions32	Intemperance
Croup	Malformation
Congestion of brain 11	Mara ands
Congestion of lungs 5	Meanles
Constipation 1	Old age
Cyanosis 1	Dalas
Debility	Palsy Premature birth
Pelirium Tremens 2	
Diarrbos 2	Scrofula
Dropsy	Small pox
Propsy in the head 26	Spinal disease
Propey is the chest 2	Sprue.
	Suicide
Dysentery 4	Buffocation
Fpilep-y 1	S ftening of brain
Erysipelas 3	Teething
Fever prerieral 3	Ulcera
Fever remittent 1	Unknown
Fever scarlet 15	Varioloid
	OR.
Under 1 year 82	30 to 40 years
1 to 2 yours 58	40 to 50 years
2 to 5 years	50 to 60 years 1
5 to 10 years 16	60 to 70 years 1
10 to 20 years 14	70 to 80 years
20 to 30 years 38	80 to 0 years
PLACES OF	NATIVETY
United States 263	Switzerland
Ireland 67	Italy
Frieland	Itritish America

Figure 7 Section America.

Footband 3 West Indies.

Wafe 1 Foland.

Germeny 23 Unkaown

France 1 

City In spector's Office, March 19, 1858.